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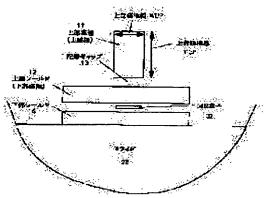
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## (54) MAGNETIC DISK DEVICE

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a magnetic disk device which secures the safety of data and which uses the vertical magnetic recording medium of high track density without changing the head structure of the magnetic disk device by limiting a relation among the film thickness of a magnetic pole, track width, a yaw angle and a track pitch.

SOLUTION: An MR element arranged between an upper shield and a lower shield 14 is used as a magnetic head. A merge-type MR head having a ringtype recording head forming a recording gap 13 between an upper magnetic pole 11 and the upper shield 12 is used while using the reproduction head upper shield 12 as the lower magnetic pole of a recording part. Magnetic pole thickness TUP in the floating face of the upper magnetic pole 11, width WUP, an angle (a) which a direction orthogonal to a recording track and the width direction of a recording head make, and a tracking pitch TP satisfy TP>TUP × sina+WUP × cosa in all magnetic head positions.



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# **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The magnetic disk unit which is equipped with the following and characterized by the angle a which the magnetic pole thick TUP in the surfacing side of the aforementioned magnetic pole, width of face WUP, and the direction which intersects perpendicularly with a recording track and the cross direction of a recording head make, and a track pitch TP filling TP>TUPxsina+WUPxcosa in all magnetic-head positions. The vertical-magnetic-recording medium which has a soft-magnetism backing layer Setting to the magnetic disk unit containing the record reproduction discrete-type compound magnetic head, the aforementioned record reproduction discrete-type compound magnetic head is a reproduction element. Magnetic shielding of the couple arranged on both sides of the aforementioned reproduction element The magnetic pole arranged to magnetic shielding of the aforementioned couple at the run direction downstream

[Claim 2] The magnetic disk unit characterized by filling TPx0.7>TUPxsina+WUPxcosa in all magnetic-head positions in a magnetic disk unit according to claim 1.

[Claim 3] The magnetic disk unit characterized by filling TP>TUPxsina+WUPxcosa and TP<=TUP2xsina+WUPxcosa in a magnetic disk unit according to claim 1 when setting thickness in the upper part [ side / surfacing / of the aforementioned magnetic pole ] to TUP2.

[Claim 4] The magnetic disk unit characterized by filling TPx0.7>TUPxsina+WUPxcosa and TPx0.7 <=TUP2xsina+WUPxcosa in a magnetic disk unit according to claim 3.

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the magnetic disk unit which uses a rotary actuator for the recording track prepared in the disc-like vertical-magnetic-recording medium at the detail more about a magnetic disk unit, positions the magnetic head, and records information.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] By the longitudinal magnetic-recording method (magnetic-recording method within a field), as the record magnetic field generated from a magnetic-recording head is shown in <u>drawing 2</u> (a), a yaw (yaw) angle hardly depends on the thickness of the up magnetic pole 11 for the width of face which a record magnetic field attains to also conditions other than zero depending on record gap length by concentrating on about 13 record gap formed of the up magnetic pole 11 and the lower magnetic pole 12 of a ring-type magnetic-recording head. In the magnetic disk unit using the longitudinal magnetic-recording medium, the upper limit of an up magnetic pole has lapped with the adjoining truck in the radius position where a yaw angle is large. Here, the up magnetic pole 11 is the magnetic pole which finally gives a record magnetic field to a magnetic-recording medium between two magnetic poles of a ring-type magnetic-recording head, i.e., the magnetic pole in the run direction last edge of the magnetic head. Moreover, a yaw angle is an angle of the direction which intersects perpendicularly with a recording track, and the cross direction of a magnetic-recording head to make.

[0003] Also in the combination of a monolayer vertical-magnetic-recording medium and a ring-type recording head, as shown in drawing 2 (b), record is performed of a with a record gap of about 13 formed of the up magnetic pole 11 and the lower magnetic pole 12 perpendicular magnetic field component, and it hardly depends on the thickness of the up magnetic pole 11 for the width of face which a record magnetic field attains to.

[0004] Moreover, it was common that record and reproduction used a single magnetic pole head with different structure from the conventional ring head to the vertical-magnetic-recording medium which has a soft-magnetism backing layer. Although the report which records using a thin film type single magnetic pole head is also made, it is not taken into consideration about the problem accompanying change of a yaw angle (the Magnetics Society of Japan, Vol.22, No.S3, 1998 "the digital characterization of the bilayer film vertical magnetic recording by the single magnetic pole recording head and differentiated type conversion of waveform").

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It is required to develop high MR element or the GMR element of reproduction sensitivity as an element only for reproduction, to use the magnetic head which combined the element only for these reproduction and the ring-type recording head in the conventional longitudinal record medium, and to use the magnetic head of a record reproduction discrete type also as the magnetic head combined with a vertical-magnetic-recording medium in recent years.

[0006] When a ring-type head is used as a magnetic-recording head to a vertical-magnetic-recording medium with a soft-magnetism backing layer, as shown in <u>drawing 2</u> (c), a magnetic field with the width of face depending on the thickness of the up magnetic pole 11 will occur. Moreover, in the combination of a vertical-magnetic-recording medium and a single magnetic pole type recording head with a soft-magnetism backing layer, as shown in <u>drawing 2</u> (d), a record magnetic field distribution turns into the almost same distribution as the record magnetic field near the up magnetic pole of a ring-type recording head, and a magnetic field with the width of face depending on the thickness of the main pole 15 will occur. The lower magnetic pole 12 of the influence on the width of face (recording width) which a magnetic field is not concentrated since it has latus structure in the direction of the width of recording track, but a magnetic field attains to is small enough.

[0007] <u>Drawing 3</u> is drawing explaining the state where the recording width at the time of recording by the record reproduction discrete—type compound magnetic head changes with yaw angles to the vertical—magnetic—recording medium which has a soft—magnetism backing layer. As shown in <u>drawing 3</u> (a), when the direction of the width of recording track and a record gap become parallel (i.e., when a yaw angle is zero), although a recording width is not dependent on up \*\*\*\*\*\* depending on the width of face of the up magnetic pole 11, it has the problem that a recording width will become [ a yaw angle ] large in efficiency on conditions other than zero depending on up \*\*\*\*\*\*\*, like <u>drawing 3</u> (b).

[0008] Although how to use the actuator of a two-step formula, and the method using a linear actuator can be considered in order to always make a yaw angle into zero, with the actuator of a two-step formula, the rise of a manufacturing cost is a problem and the problem that it is accompanied by the increase in equipment size arises in a linear actuator.

[0009] In a magnetic disk unit equipped with the magnetic head of a vertical-magnetic-recording medium with a soft-magnetism backing layer, and a record reproduction discrete type, this invention solves the aforementioned trouble produced when recording with a ring-type magnetic-recording head or a single magnetic pole type magnetic-recording head, without changing the magnetic-head positioning mechanism of the conventional magnetic disk unit, and aims at offering the magnetic disk unit which can perform record of high track density.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In this invention, a limit is added to the geometry of a magnetic-recording head magnetic pole, it is making it the recording width by the magnetic-recording head not exceed the width of recording track in which radius position on a magnetic disk, and the aforementioned purpose is attained. In the magnetic disk unit in which this invention contains the vertical-magnetic-recording medium which has a soft-magnetism backing layer, and the record reproduction discrete-type

compound magnetic head namely, the record reproduction discrete—type compound magnetic head The magnetic pole [ in / the surfacing side of a magnetic pole / it has the magnetic pole arranged at the run direction downstream to a reproduction element, magnetic shielding of the couple arranged on both sides of a reproduction element, and magnetic shielding of a couple, and ] thick TUP, It is characterized by the angle a which width of face WUP, and the direction which intersects perpendicularly with a recording track and the cross direction of a recording head make, and a track pitch TP filling TP>TUPxsina+WUPxcosa in all magnetic—head positions.

[0011] When the margin of the servo control of the magnetic head is taken into consideration, as for the magnetic pole thick TUP of the magnetic pole which finally gives a record magnetic field to a magnetic-recording medium, and width of face WUP, it is desirable to design so that TPx0.7>TUPxsina+WUPxcosa may be filled in all magnetic-head positions.

[0012] Moreover, when setting thickness in the upper part [ side / surfacing / of the aforementioned magnetic pole ] to TUP2, the aforementioned purpose can be attained also by considering as a magnetic pole configuration with which TP>TUPxsina+WUPxcosa and TP<=TUP2xsina+WUPxcosa are always filled. Also in this case, when the margin of the servo control of the magnetic head is taken into consideration, it is desirable to design so that TPx0.7>TUPxsina+WUPxcosa and

TPx0.7 <=TUP2xsina+WUPxcosa may be filled.

[0013]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Hereafter, the form of operation of this invention is explained. The schematic drawing of the composition of the magnetic disk unit by this invention is shown in <a href="magnetic-drawing-1">drawing 1</a>. This magnetic disk unit is equipped with the record reproduction discrete—type compound magnetic head 22 which performs record and reproduction to the vertical—magnetic—recording medium 21 which has a soft—magnetism backing layer, and the magnetic—recording medium 21. The magnetic head 22 is attached in the rotary actuator 24 which rotates focusing on the supporting point P through a suspension arm 23, positioning is performed, and the distance of the record head gap section and the supporting point P is Lg. In addition, the head gap section is mostly prepared in the perpendicular from the supporting point P to the straight line drawn in the gap section. Moreover, the center of rotation Q of the magnetic—recording medium 21 and the distance with the supporting point P are Lq(s). At this time, the straight line which connects the points Q and G in the radius position R of the magnetic—recording medium 21 and the angle a which a record gap makes, i.e., a yaw angle, are decided uniquely. <a href="magnetic-decided-view of-decided-view of-decided

[0014] <u>Drawing 5</u> is the schematic diagram of the cross-section structure of the magnetic-recording medium 21. The backing layer 53 which has the ground layer 52 for controlling the orientation of a magnetic layer, and has soft magnetic characteristics on it on a substrate 51, and the protective layer 55 which protects the record layer 54 on it and protects a medium front face on it further are formed.

[0015] First, the 1st example of this invention is explained. Drawing 6 is the enlarged view which looked at the element section 25 of the magnetic head shown in drawing 4 from the surfacing side. In this example, the reproducing-head up shield 12 is used also [magnetic pole / lower / of the Records Department] as the magnetic head using the MR element 33 arranged between the up shield 12 and the lower shield 14 at the reproduction section, and the merged type MR head which has the ring-type recording head which forms the record gap 13 between the up magnetic pole 11 and the up shield 12 is used. \*\*\*\*\*\* in the surfacing side of the up magnetic pole 11 is TUP, and width of face is WUP. Drawing 7 is a cross section explaining the magnetic pole structure of a recording head, and shows the relation between the up magnetic pole 11 and the lower magnetic pole (up shield) 12. [0016] The yaw angle of width of face (recording width) which the record magnetic field of the ring-type magnetic-recording head shown in drawing 6 attains to corresponds with the up magnetic pole width of face WUP mostly in the radius position near zero, as shown in drawing 3 (a). On the other hand, when a yaw angle becomes large, as shown in drawing 3 (b), a recording width will change with the magnetic poles thick TUP of the up magnetic pole 11. The relation between the size of the up magnetic pole 11, a yaw angle, and a recording width is explained using drawing 8. From drawing 8, as for the projection length, i.e., the recording width, of the direction of the width of recording track of the up magnetic pole 11, up \*\*\*\*\*\* is expressed [ width of face ] with the following formula for WUP and a yaw angle, when TUP and up magnetic pole width of face are a.

TUPxsina+WUPxcosa [0017] Although the purpose of this invention can be attained by setting the aforementioned recording width below to the width of recording track, by this example, also in consideration of the locational error of the magnetic head, a recording width carries out to making it become 70% or less of a track pitch in the radius R from which a yaw angle serves as the maximum, and it designs so that the next relation may be filled.

TPx0.7>TUPxsina+WUPxcosa [0018] By this, even if a recording head is in which radius position of a vertical-magnetic-recording medium, it becomes possible [ performing record of high track density ], securing the safety of data to the vertical-magnetic-recording medium which has a soft-magnetism backing layer, since a recording width is always settled in the width of recording track. Although the recording head of a ring type was explained here, when the record reproduction discrete-type compound magnetic head which has single magnetic pole type magnetic-recording head structure is used, the same thing can be said only by replacing the up magnetic pole under above-mentioned explanation with the main pole.

[0019] Next, the 2nd example of this invention is explained. This example is the completely same composition as the 1st example, except that the structures of a record element differ. The cross section of the record element by this example is shown in drawing 9. If the magnetic pole thick TUP of the up magnetic pole (main pole of a single magnetic pole type magnetic-recording head) 11 of a ring-type magnetic-recording head is made thin on the whole in order to satisfy the aforementioned relational expression to drawing 7 in the case of the magnetic pole structure which showed the cross section Although the saturation magnetic flux density (Bs) of magnetic pole material is satisfactory when high enough, or when the coercive force of a magnetic-recording medium is small enough, when Bs is not high enough, a magnetic field required for record in order that record magnetic field strength may decrease may not be acquired.

[0020] Then, in this example, as shown in <u>drawing 9</u>, it is processed only near the surfacing side of the up magnetic pole (main pole) 41, the magnetic pole thick TUP 1 in a surfacing side is reduced, and the magnetic pole thick TUP 2 of the portion which is distant from the surfacing side which does not influence a record magnetic field distribution directly is thickened. Thereby, the saturation of the whole magnetic pole is avoidable.

[0021] Drawing seen from the surfacing side of the up magnetic pole 41 at this time is shown in <u>drawing 10</u>. By designing so that it may consider as TPx0.7>TUP1xsina+WUPxcosa in the position distant from the surfacing side and TP<=TUP2xsina+WUPxcosa may be realized in respect of surfacing, as shown in <u>drawing 10</u> Since the recording width by the recording head can always be stored in the width of recording track in the arbitrary radius positions of a vertical-magnetic-recording medium, avoiding the saturation of the whole magnetic pole when a ring-type magnetic-recording head is used, or when a single magnetic pole head is used. It becomes possible to perform record of high track density, securing the safety of data to the vertical-magnetic-recording

medium which has a soft-magnetism backing layer.

[0022

[Effect of the Invention] It becomes possible to realize the magnetic disk unit using the vertical-magnetic-recording medium of high track density which secured the safety of data, without changing the conventional head structure and the conventional positioning mechanism of a magnetic disk unit by restricting the relation between the thickness of an up magnetic pole, the width of recording track and a yaw angle, and a track pitch according to this invention.

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# **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The schematic diagram of the magnetic disk unit by this invention.

[Drawing 2] Explanatory drawing showing the outline of a record magnetic field distribution.

[Drawing 3] Drawing explaining the recording width which changes depending on a yaw angle.

[Drawing 4] The schematic diagram of the slider portion of a magnetic disk unit.

[Drawing 5] Cross-section structure explanatory drawing of a magnetic-recording medium.

[Drawing 6] The schematic diagram of an example of the magnetic head seen from the surfacing side side.

[Drawing 7] Explanatory drawing of an example of the magnetic pole structure of the magnetic-recording head by this invention.

[Drawing 8] Explanatory drawing of the recording head up magnetic pole conditions by this invention.

[Drawing 9] Explanatory drawing of other examples of the magnetic pole structure of the magnetic-recording head by this invention.

[Drawing 10] Explanatory drawing of other examples of the magnetic-recording head up magnetic pole conditions by this invention.

[Description of Notations]

11 [ - A record gap, 14 / - A lower shield, 15 / - The main pole, 21 / - A magnetic-recording medium, 22 / - A slider and the magnetic head, 23 / — A suspension arm, 24 / — A rotary actuator, 33 / — MR element, 41 / — A surfacing side processing up magnetic pole 42 / — Up shield (lower magnetic pole) ] — An up magnetic pole (main pole), 12 — An up shield (lower magnetic pole), 13

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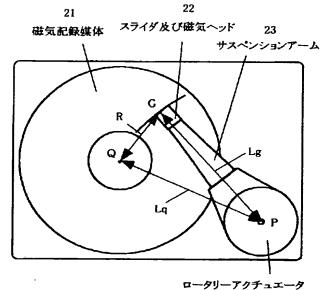
# (54) 【発明の名称】 磁気ディスク装置

# (57) 【要約】

【課題】 従来の磁気ディスク装置の磁気ヘッド位置決 め機構を変更することなく、高トラック密度の記録を行 う。

【解決手段】 上部磁極の厚さTUP、幅WUPと、ヨ 一角a、トラックピッチTPの関係が、常に次式を満た すようにTUP, WUPを設計する。

 $TP > TUP \times sin a + WUP \times cos a$ 



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## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 軟磁性裏打ち層を有する垂直磁気記録媒体と、記録再生分離型複合磁気ヘッドとを含む磁気ディスク装置において、

前記記録再生分離型複合磁気ヘッドは、再生素子と、前記再生素子を挟んで配置された一対の磁気シールドと、前記一対の磁気シールドに対して走行方向下流側に配置された磁極とを備え、前記磁極の浮上面における磁極厚TUPと、幅WUPと、記録トラックに直交する方向と記録ヘッドの幅方向とがなす角aと、トラックピッチTPとが、全ての磁気ヘッド位置で

 $TP > TUP \times sin a + WUP \times cos a$ 

を満たすことを特徴とする磁気ディスク装置。

【請求項2】 請求項1に記載の磁気ディスク装置において、全ての磁気ヘッド位置で

TP×0. 7>TUP×sina+WUP×cosa を満たすことを特徴とする磁気ディスク装置。

【請求項3】 請求項1に記載の磁気ディスク装置において、前記磁極の浮上面より上部での厚みをTUP2とするとき、

TP>TUP×sin a +WUP×cos a かつ

TP≦TUP2×sina+WUP×cosa を満たすことを特徴とする磁気ディスク装置。

【請求項4】 請求項3に記載の磁気ディスク装置において、

 $TP \times 0$ .  $7 > TUP \times sin a + WUP \times cos a$ かつ

TP×0. 7≦TUP2×sina+WUP×cosa を満たすことを特徴とする磁気ディスク装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、磁気ディスク装置に関し、より詳細には円板状垂直磁気記録媒体に設けられた記録トラックにロータリーアクチュエータを用いて磁気ヘッドの位置決めを行い情報を記録する磁気ディスク装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】長手磁気記録方式(面内磁気記録方式)では、磁気記録ヘッドから発生する記録磁界は、図2(a)に示すように、リング型磁気記録ヘッドの上部磁極11と下部磁極12によって形成される記録ギャップ13近傍に集中し、ヨー(yaw)角がゼロ以外の条件でも記録磁界の及ぶ幅は、記録ギャップ長に依存し、上部磁極11の膜厚にほとんど依存しない。長手磁気記録媒体を用いた磁気ディスク装置では、上部磁極の上端は、ヨー角の大きい半径位置では隣接トラックに重なっている。ここで、上部磁極11は、リング型磁気記録ヘッドの2つの磁極のうち磁気記録媒体に対して最後に記録磁界を与える磁極、すなわち磁気ヘッドの走行方向最後端

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にある磁極である。また、ヨー角は、記録トラックに直 交する方向と磁気記録ヘッドの幅方向とのなす角であ る。

【0003】単層垂直磁気記録媒体とリング型記録ヘッドとの組み合わせにおいても、図2(b)に示すように、上部磁極11と下部磁極12によって形成される記録ギャップ13近傍の垂直磁界成分で記録が行われ、記録磁界の及ぶ幅は上部磁極11の膜厚にほとんど依存しない。

【0004】また、軟磁性裏打ち層を有する垂直磁気記録媒体に対しては、従来のリングヘッドとは異なる構造を持つ単磁極ヘッドを記録及び再生ともに用いることが一般的であった。薄膜型の単磁極ヘッドを用いて記録を行う報告もなされているが、ヨー角の変化に伴う問題については考慮されていない(日本応用磁気学会誌、Vol. 22、No. S3、1998「単磁極記録ヘッド・微分型波形変換による二層膜垂直磁気記録のディジタル特性評価」)。【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】近年、再生感度の高い MR素子あるいはGMR素子が再生専用の素子として開発され、従来の長手記録媒体ではこの再生専用素子とリング型記録ヘッドを組み合わせた磁気ヘッドが用いられており、垂直磁気記録媒体と組み合わせる磁気ヘッドとしても、記録再生分離型の磁気ヘッドを用いることが必要である。

【0006】軟磁性裏打ち層を持つ垂直磁気記録媒体に対して、磁気記録ヘッドとしてリング型ヘッドを用いた場合、図2(c)に示すように、上部磁極11の厚さに依存した幅を持つ磁界が発生することになる。また、軟磁性裏打ち層を持つ垂直磁気記録媒体と単磁極型記録ヘッドとの組み合わせにおいては、図2(d)に示すように、記録磁界分布は、リング型記録ヘッドの上部磁極近傍の記録磁界とほぼ同様の分布となり、主磁極15の厚さに依存した幅を持つ磁界が発生することになる。下部磁極12はトラック幅方向に広い構造となっているため磁界は集中せず、磁界の及ぶ幅(記録幅)への影響は十分小さい。

【0007】図3は、軟磁性裏打ち層を有する垂直磁気記録媒体に記録再生分離型複合磁気ヘッドで記録した場合の記録幅が、ヨー角によって変化する状態を説明する図である。図3(a)に示すようにトラック幅方向と記録ギャップが平行となる場合、すなわちヨー角がゼロの場合には、記録幅は上部磁極11の幅に依存し上部磁極厚には依存しないが、図3(b)のようにヨー角がゼロ以外の条件では、上部磁極厚に依存して記録幅が実効的に広くなってしまうという問題がある。

【0008】ヨー角を常にゼロとするためには、2段式のアクチュエータを用いる方法や、リニアアクチュエータを用いる方法が考えられるが、2段式のアクチュエータでは製造コストの上昇が問題であり、リニアアクチュ

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エータでは装置サイズの増加を伴うという問題が生ずる。

【0009】本発明は、軟磁性裏打ち層を持つ垂直磁気 記録媒体と記録再生分離型の磁気ヘッドを備える磁気ディスク装置において、リング型磁気記録ヘッドあるいは 単磁極型磁気記録ヘッドで記録を行うときに生じる前記 問題点を従来の磁気ディスク装置の磁気ヘッド位置決め 機構を変更することなく解決し、高トラック密度の記録を行うことのできる磁気ディスク装置を提供することを目的とする。

#### [0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明においては、磁気記録へッド磁極の幾何学的形状に制限を加え、磁気ディスク上のいずれの半径位置においても磁気記録へッドによる記録幅がトラック幅を超えることがないようにすることで、前記目的を達成する。すなわち、本発明は、軟磁性裏打ち層を有する垂直磁気記録媒体と、記録再生分離型複合磁気へッドとを含む磁気ディスク装置において、記録再生分離型複合磁気へッドは、再生素子と、再生素子を挟んで配置された一対の磁気シールドと、一対の磁気シールドに対して走行方向下流側に配置された磁極とを備え、磁極の浮上面における磁極厚TUPと、幅WUPと、記録トラックに直交する方向と記録へッドの幅方向とがなす角aと、トラックピッチTPとが、全ての磁気へッド位置で

TP>TUP×sina+WUP×cosa を満たすことを特徴とする。

【0011】磁気ヘッドのサーボ制御のマージンを考慮すると、磁気記録媒体に対して最後に記録磁界を与える磁極の磁極厚TUPと、幅WUPは、全ての磁気ヘッド位置で

 $TP \times 0$ .  $7 > TUP \times sina + WUP \times cosa$  を満たすように設計するのが好ましい。

【0012】また、前記磁極の浮上面より上部での厚みをTUP2とするとき、常に

TP>TUP×sina+WUP×cosa、かつ

TP\leq TUP 2 \times \sin a + WUP \times \cos a

を満たすような磁極形状とすることによっても前記目的 を達成できる。この場合においても、磁気ヘッドのサー ボ制御のマージンを考慮すると、

TP×0. 7>TUP×sina+WUP×cosa、かつ TP×0. 7≤TUP2×sina+WUP×cosa を満たすように設計するのが好ましい。

# [0013]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態を説明する。図1に、本発明による磁気ディスク装置の構成の略図を示す。この磁気ディスク装置は、軟磁性裏打ち層を有する垂直磁気記録媒体21と、磁気記録媒体21に対して記録、再生を行う記録再生分離型複合磁気ヘッド22を備える。磁気ヘッド22は支点Pを中心として回 50

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転運動を行うロータリーアクチュエーター24にサスペンションアーム23を介して取り付けられて位置決めが行われ、記録ヘッドギャップ部と支点Pとの距離はLgである。なお、ヘッドギャップ部は、支点Pからギャップ部に引いた直線に対してほぼ垂直に設けられている。また、磁気記録媒体21の回転中心Qと支点Pとの距離はLqである。このとき、磁気記録媒体21の半径位置Rでの点QとGを結ぶ直線と記録ギャップのなす角、すなわちヨー角aは一意的に決まる。図4は、磁気ヘッドのスライダ部分の拡大図である。スライダ先端には磁気ヘッド素子25が設けられている。

【0014】図5は、磁気記録媒体21の断面構造の概略図である。基板51上に、磁性層の配向を制御するための下地層52を有し、その上には軟磁気特性を有する裏打ち層53、更にその上には記録層54、その上には媒体表面を保護する保護層55が設けられている。

【0015】最初に、本発明の第1の実施例について説明する。図6は、図4に示した磁気ヘッドの素子部25を浮上面から見た拡大図である。本実施例では、磁気ヘッドとして、再生部に上部シールド12及び下部シールド14間に配置されたMR素子33を用い、再生ヘッド上部シールド12を記録部の下部磁極と兼用し、上部磁極11と上部シールド12との間に記録ギャップ13を形成するリング型記録ヘッドを有するマージ型MRヘッドを用いている。上部磁極11の浮上面における磁極厚はTUP、幅はWUPである。図7は、記録ヘッドの磁極構造を説明する断面図であり、上部磁極11と下部磁極(上部シールド)12の関係を示している。

【0016】図6に示したリング型磁気記録ヘッドの記録磁界の及ぶ幅(記録幅)は、ヨー角がゼロに近い半径位置では、図3(a)に示すように、ほぼ上部磁極幅WUPと一致する。一方、ヨー角が大きくなると、図3

(b) に示すように、上部磁極11の磁極厚TUPによって記録幅が変化することとなる。図8を用いて、上部磁極11のサイズとヨー角、及び記録幅との関係を説明する。図8から、上部磁極厚がTUP、上部磁極幅がWUP、ヨー角がaであるとき、上部磁極11のトラック幅方向の投影長すなわち記録幅は次式で表される。

TUP×sina+WUP×cosa

40 【0017】前記記録幅をトラック幅以下に設定することで本発明の目的を達成できるが、本実施例では磁気ヘッドの位置決め誤差をも考慮し、ヨー角が最大となる半径Rで記録幅はトラックピッチの70%以下となるようにすることとし、次の関係を満たすように設計する。

 $TP \times 0$ .  $7 > TUP \times sin a + WUP \times cos a$ 

【0018】これによって、記録ヘッドが垂直磁気記録 媒体のどの半径位置にあっても記録幅は常にトラック幅 内に収まるため、軟磁性裏打ち層を有する垂直磁気記録 媒体に対してデータの安全性を確保しつつ高トラック密 度の記録を行うことが可能となる。ここではリング型の 5

記録ヘッドについて説明したが、単磁極型磁気記録ヘッド構造を有する記録再生分離型複合磁気ヘッドを用いた場合にも、上述の説明中の上部磁極を主磁極と置き換えるだけで同様のことが云える。

【0019】次に、本発明の第2の実施例について説明する。この実施例は、記録素子の構造が異なる以外は第1の実施例と全く同様の構成である。本実施例による記録素子の断面図を図9に示す。図7に断面を示した磁極構造の場合、前記関係式を満足させるためにリング型磁気記録へッドの上部磁極(単磁極型磁気記録へッドの主 10磁極)11の磁極厚TUPを全体的に薄くすると、磁極材料の飽和磁束密度(Bs)が十分に高い場合あるいは磁気記録媒体の抗磁力が十分に小さい場合には問題がないが、Bsが十分に高くない場合には、記録磁界強度が減少してしまうために記録に必要な磁界が得られない場合がある。

【0020】そこで本実施例では、図9に示すように、 上部磁極(主磁極)41の浮上面近傍のみに加工を施し て浮上面における磁極厚TUP1を低減し、記録磁界分 布に直接には影響しない浮上面から離れた部分の磁極厚20 TUP2を厚くしている。これにより、磁極全体の飽和 を避けることが出来る。

【0021】この時の上部磁極41の浮上面から見た図を図10に示す。図10に示すように、浮上面から離れた位置では

TP×0. 7>TUP1×sina+WUP×cosa とし、浮上面では

 $TP \le TUP 2 \times sin a + WUP \times cos a$ 

が成り立つように設計することで、リング型磁気記録へッドを用いた場合でも単磁極へッドを用いた場合でも、 磁極全体の飽和を避けながら垂直磁気記録媒体の任意の 半径位置で記録へッドによる記録幅を常にトラック幅内 に収めることができるため、軟磁性裏打ち層を有する垂 直磁気記録媒体に対してデータの安全性を確保しつつ高 トラック密度の記録を行うことが可能となる。

## [0022]

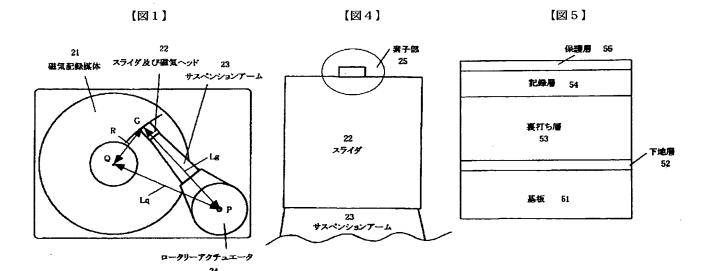
【発明の効果】本発明によると、上部磁極の膜厚及びトラック幅とヨー角、及びトラックピッチとの関係を制限することにより、従来の磁気ディスク装置のヘッド構造及び位置決め機構を変更することなく、データの安全性を確保した高トラック密度の垂直磁気記録媒体を用いた磁気ディスク装置を実現することが可能になる。

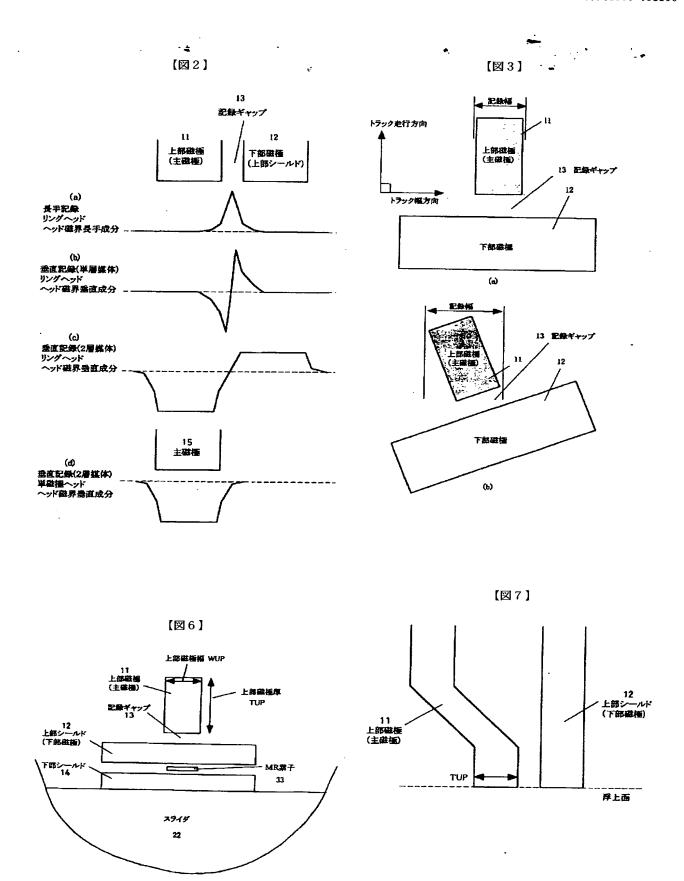
#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明による磁気ディスク装置の概略図。
- 【図2】記録磁界分布の概要を示す説明図。
- 【図3】ヨー角に依存して変化する記録幅を説明する図。
- 【図4】磁気ディスク装置のスライダ部分の概略図。
- 【図5】磁気記録媒体の断面構造説明図。
- 【図6】浮上面側から見た磁気ヘッドの一例の概略図。
- 【図7】本発明による磁気記録ヘッドの磁極構造の一例 の説明図。
- 【図8】本発明による記録ヘッド上部磁極条件の説明図。
  - 【図9】本発明による磁気記録ヘッドの磁極構造の他の 例の説明図。
  - 【図10】本発明による磁気記録ヘッド上部磁極条件の他の例の説明図。

#### 【符号の説明】

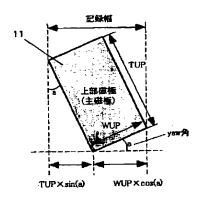
11…上部磁極(主磁極)、12…上部シールド(下部 磁極)、13…記録ギャップ、14…下部シールド、15…主磁極、21…磁気記録媒体、22…スライダ及び 30 磁気ヘッド、23…サスペンションアーム、24…ロー タリーアクチュエータ、33…MR素子、41…浮上面 加工上部磁極、42…上部シールド(下部磁極)



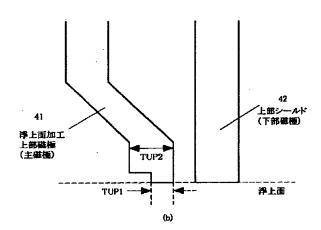


S

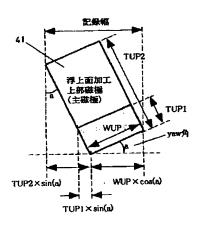
【図8】



【図9】



【図10】



フロントページの続き

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Fターム(参考)

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